

An Electron EDM Search using Trapped Molecular Ions

Russell Stutz

Laura Sinclair, Aaron E. Leanhardt, and Eric A. Cornell
Theory: Edmund R. Meyer and John L. Bohn



JILA, NIST, and University of Colorado

Funding: W.M. Keck Foundation & NSF

Motivation for e^- EDM Searches

- Direct observation of T-violation (and P-violation).
- Constraints on extensions to the standard model.

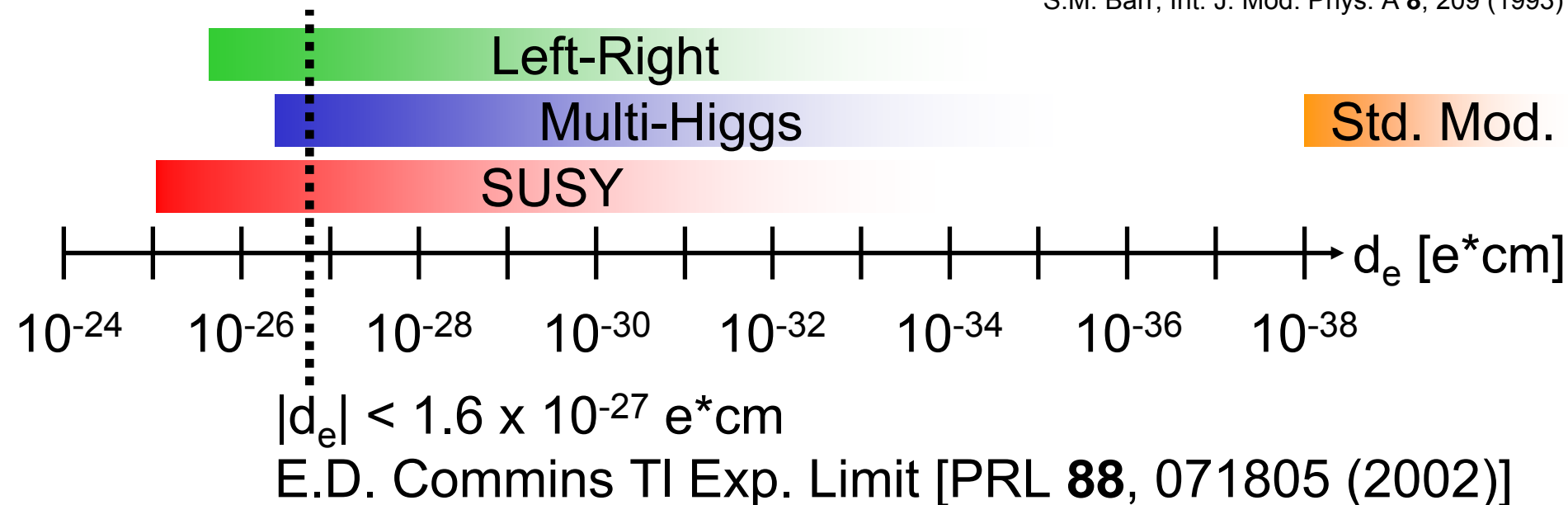
Supersymmetry: $|d_e| \approx \varepsilon_e (1 \times 10^{-25} e * cm)$

Multi-Higgs: $|d_e| \approx \varepsilon_H \tan \beta (1 - k) (5 \times 10^{-27} e * cm)$

Left-Right: $|d_e| \approx \chi_\ell (3 \times 10^{-26} e * cm)$

Standard Model: $|d_e| \approx 1 \times 10^{-38} e * cm$

S.M. Barr, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A **8**, 209 (1993)



Why Use Molecular Ions?

Why use molecules?

- Large internal electric fields.
- Molecules have closely spaced levels of opposite parity \rightarrow they can be fully polarized with $E \sim 100$ V/cm.
- Molecules containing heavy atoms give large relativistic enhancement to the electron EDM signal.

Why use ions?

- Ions are easy to trap.
- Potential for long spin coherence times.

Candidate Molecular Ions

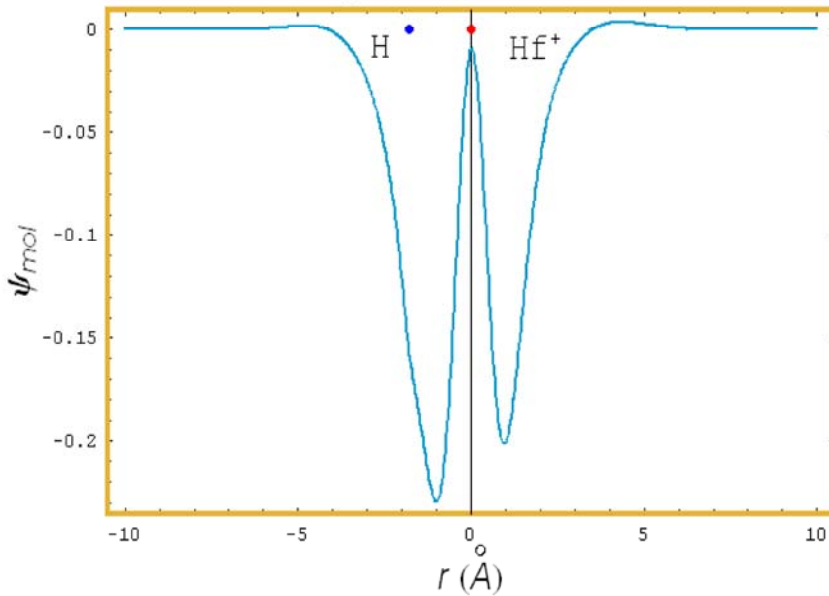
HfH⁺ and PtH⁺

- ³Δ ground states → ~100 V/cm to fully polarize
- strong atomic 6s orbital character → large E_{eff}

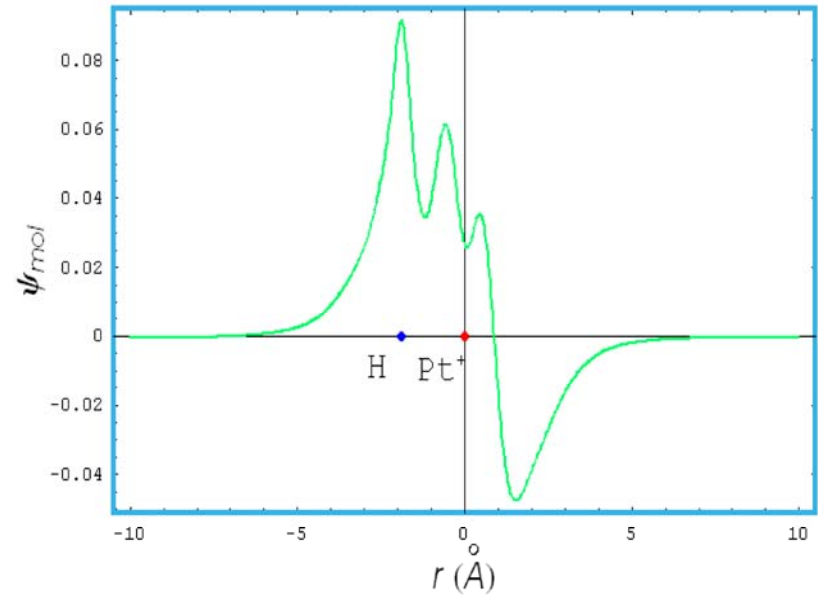
$$E_{eff} = -\Omega \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} \epsilon_s \epsilon_p \frac{\alpha^2 Z_i^2 Z^3}{\gamma(4\gamma^2 - 1)} \frac{1}{v_s^{3/2} v_p^{3/2}}, \quad \gamma = \sqrt{(j+1/2) - (Z\alpha)^2}$$

Khriplovich & Lamoreaux, *CP Violation without Strangeness*, (1997).

HfH⁺ Sigma Molecular Orbital



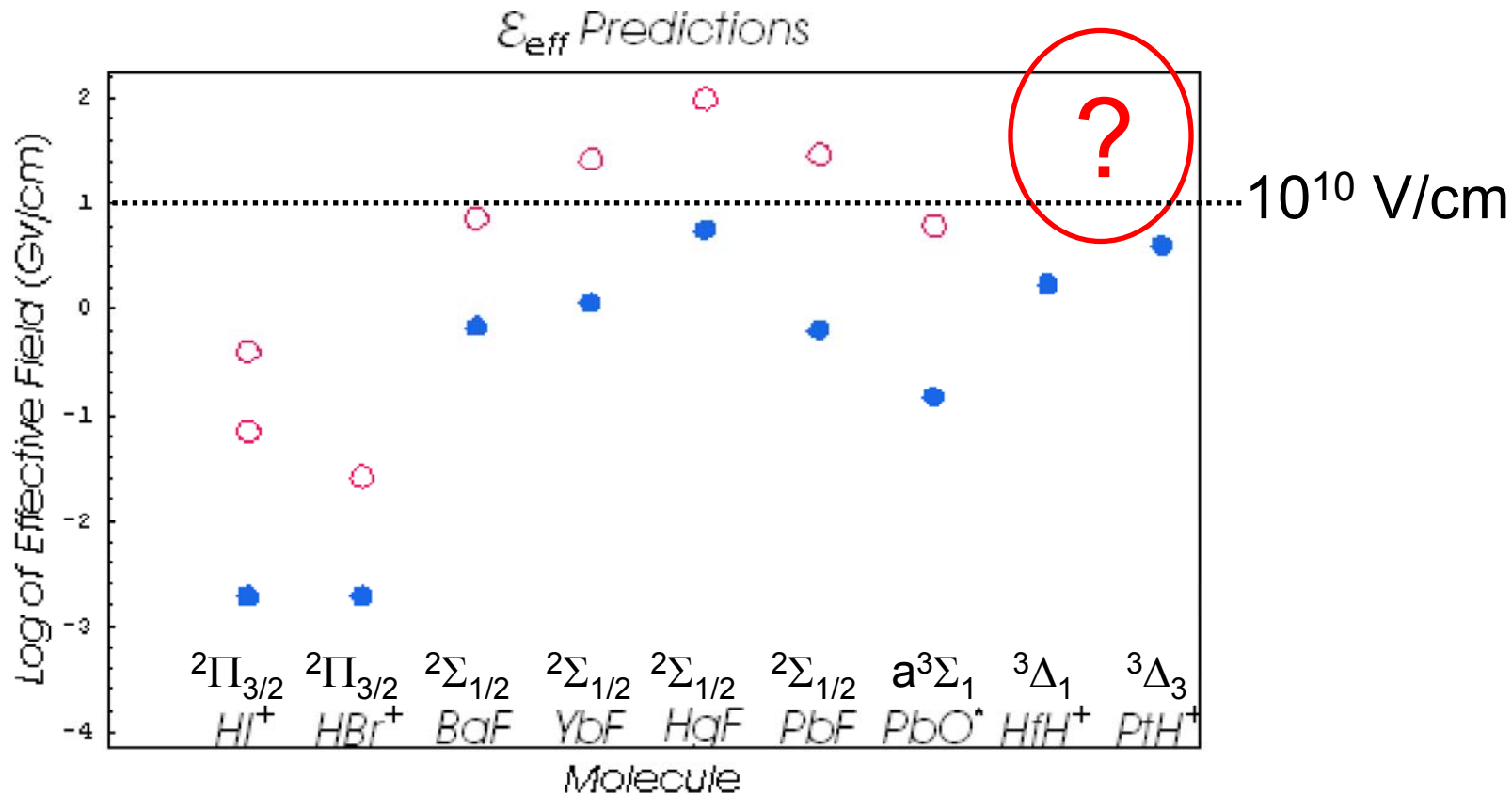
PtH⁺ Sigma Molecular Orbital



Candidate Molecular Ions

HfH⁺ and PtH⁺

- $^3\Delta$ ground states \rightarrow ~ 100 V/cm to fully polarize
- strong atomic 6s character \rightarrow large E_{eff}



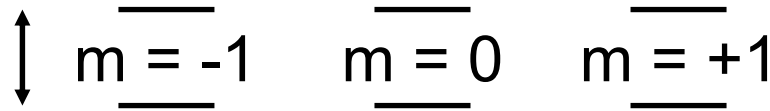
- literature values [arXiv:physics/0506038 and refs. therein]
- 1st order estimate

Experimental Procedure

HfH⁺ $^3\Delta_1$ J=1 ground state

- Ω -doublet splitting ~ 200 MHz

Ω -doublet splitting
 ~ 200 MHz

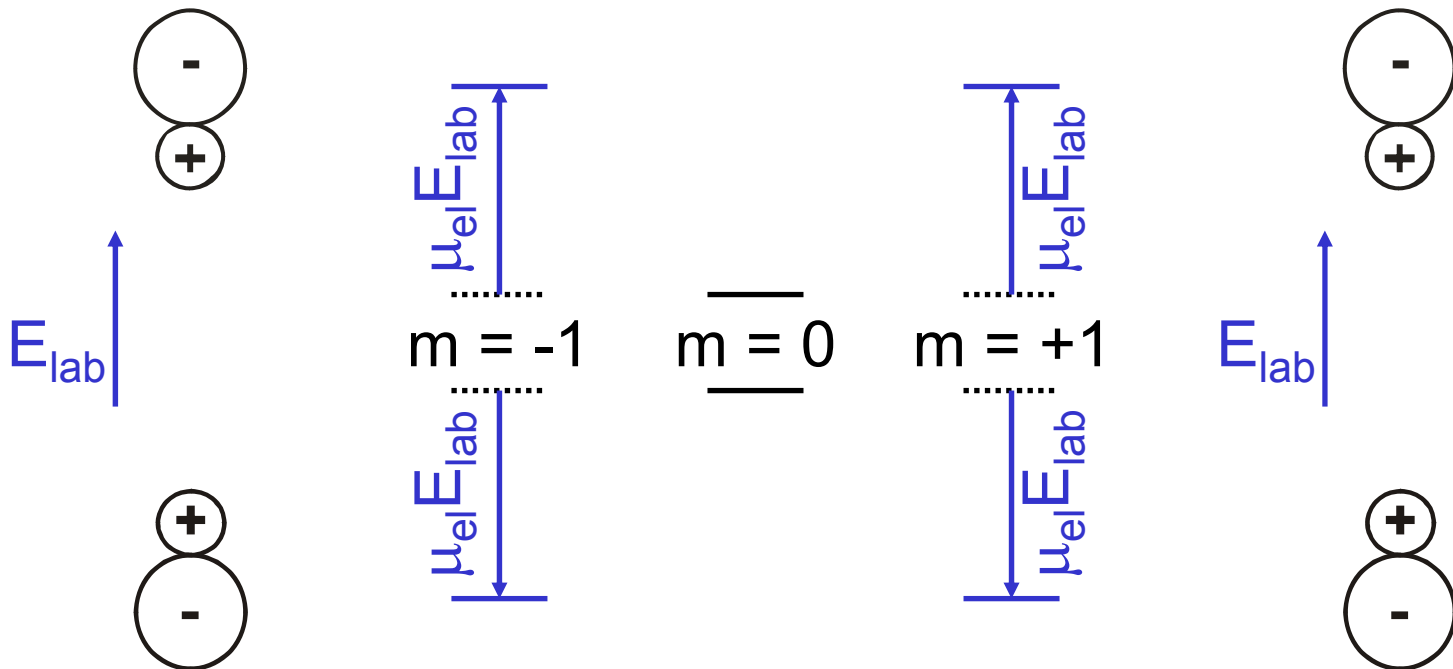


Energies not to scale.
Nuclear spin of $\frac{1}{2}$
excluded for clarity.

Experimental Procedure

HfH⁺ $^3\Delta_1$ J=1 ground state

- Electric field mixes states of opposite parity.

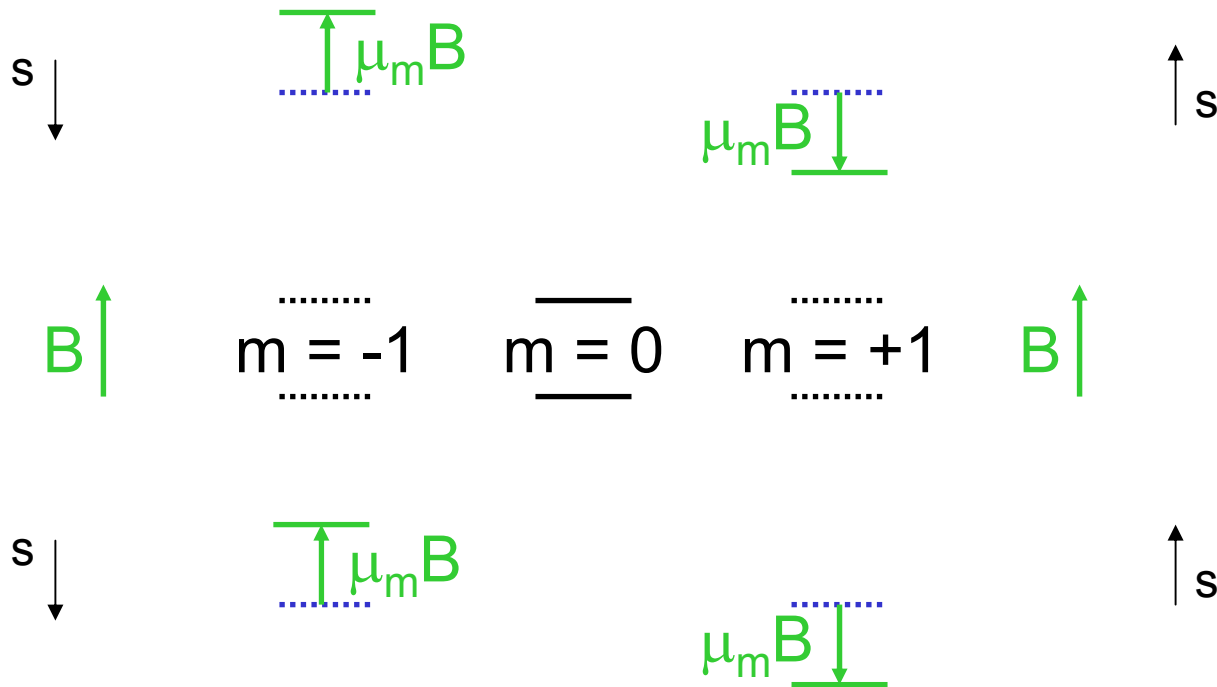


Energies not to scale.

Experimental Procedure

$\text{HfH}^+ \ ^3\Delta_1 \ J=1$ ground state

- Magnetic field lifts degeneracy between $|m|=1$ levels.

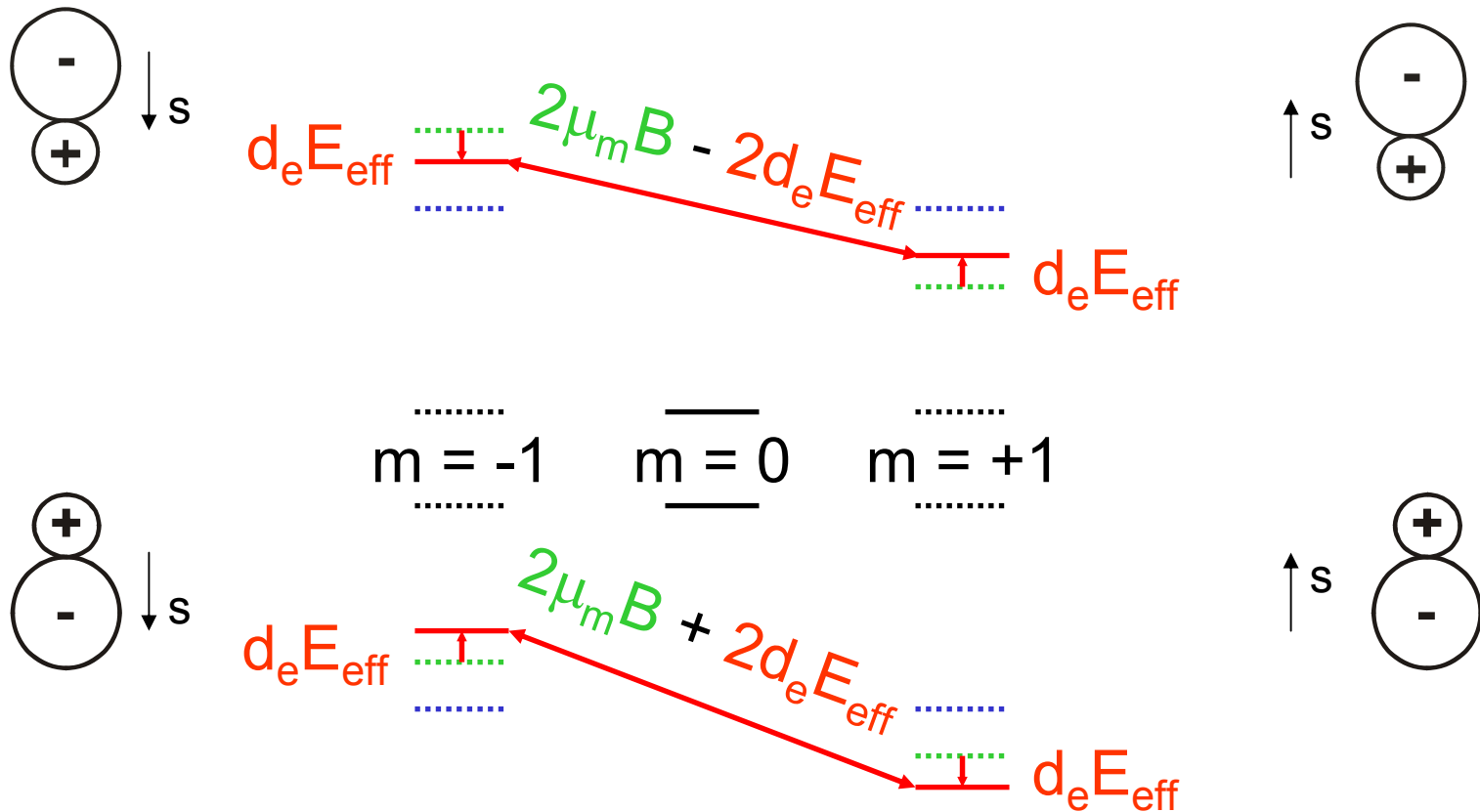


Energies not to scale.

Experimental Procedure

$\text{HfH}^+ \ ^3\Delta_1 \ J=1$ ground state

- Electron EDM shifts the $|m|=1$ levels in opposite directions in the two Ω -doublet levels.

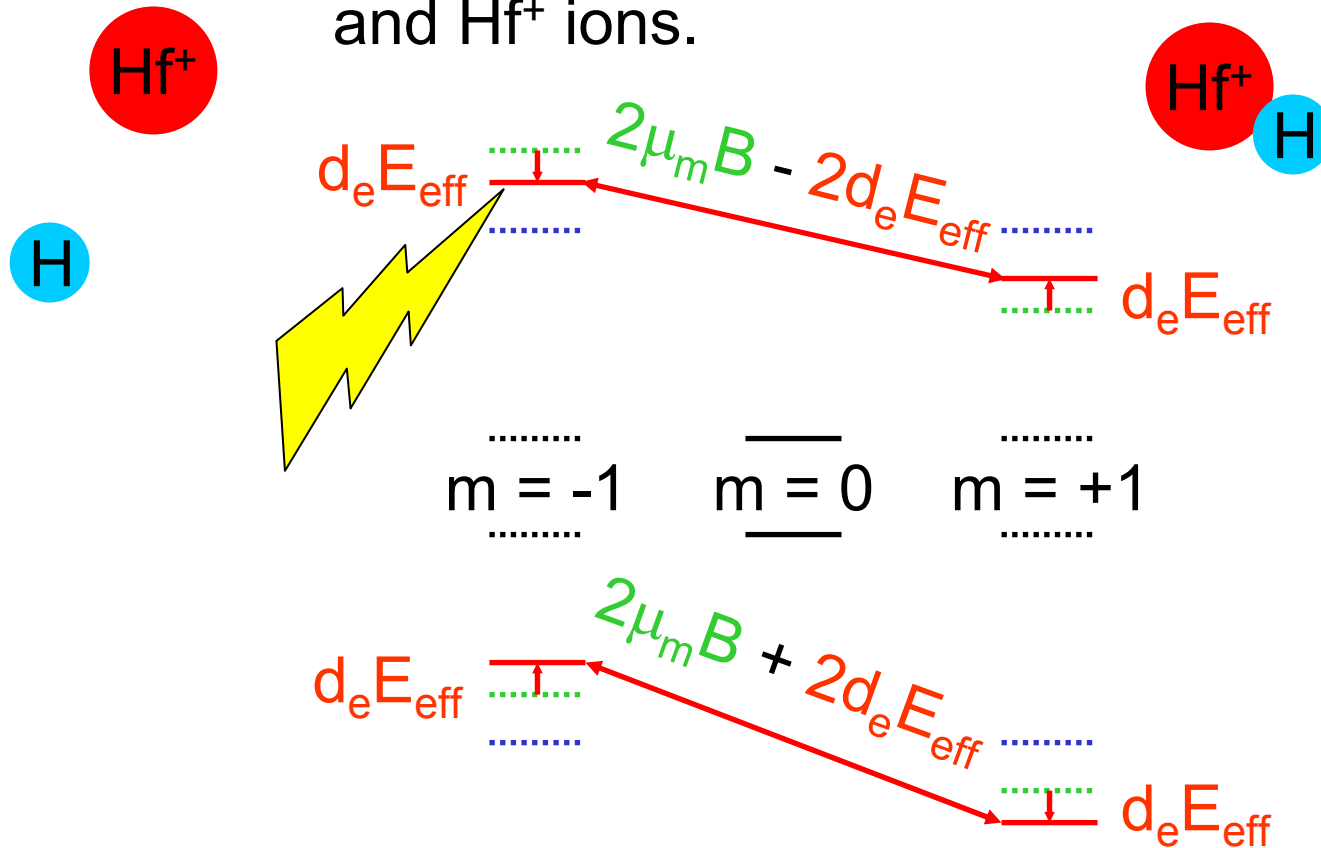


Energies not to scale.

Experimental Procedure

$\text{HfH}^+ \ ^3\Delta_1 \ J=1$ ground state

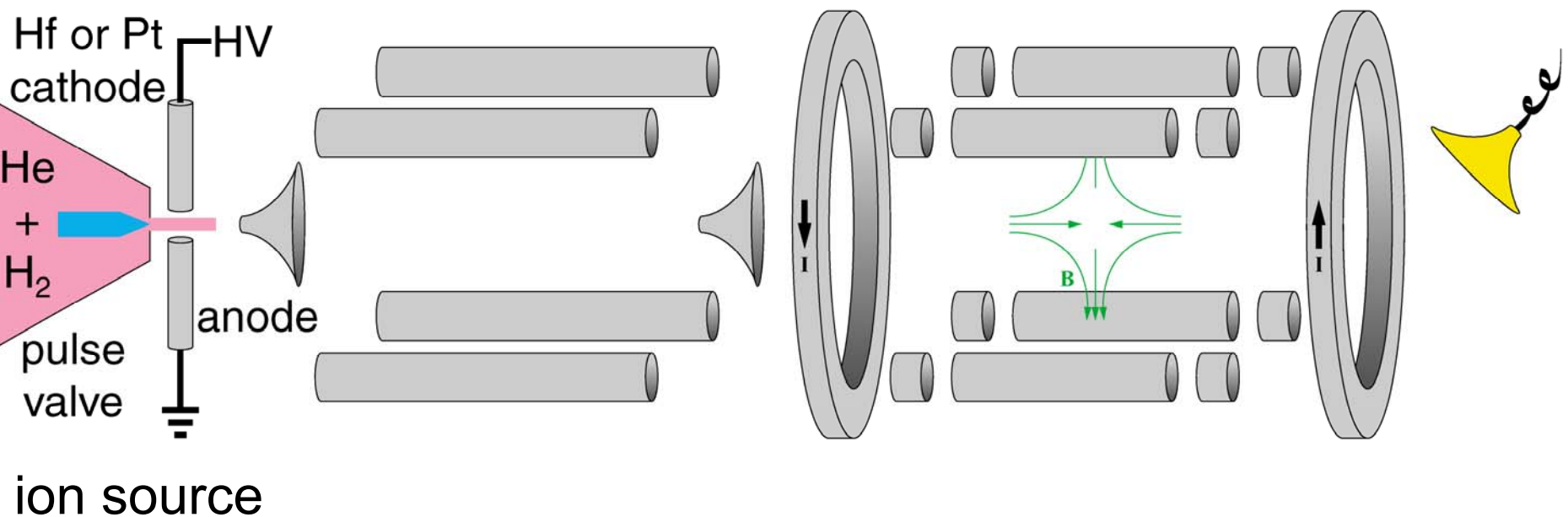
- Perform electron spin resonance (ESR) frequency measurement via the Ramsey Method.
- Photodissociate one spin state and count HfH^+ and Hf^+ ions.



Energies not to scale.

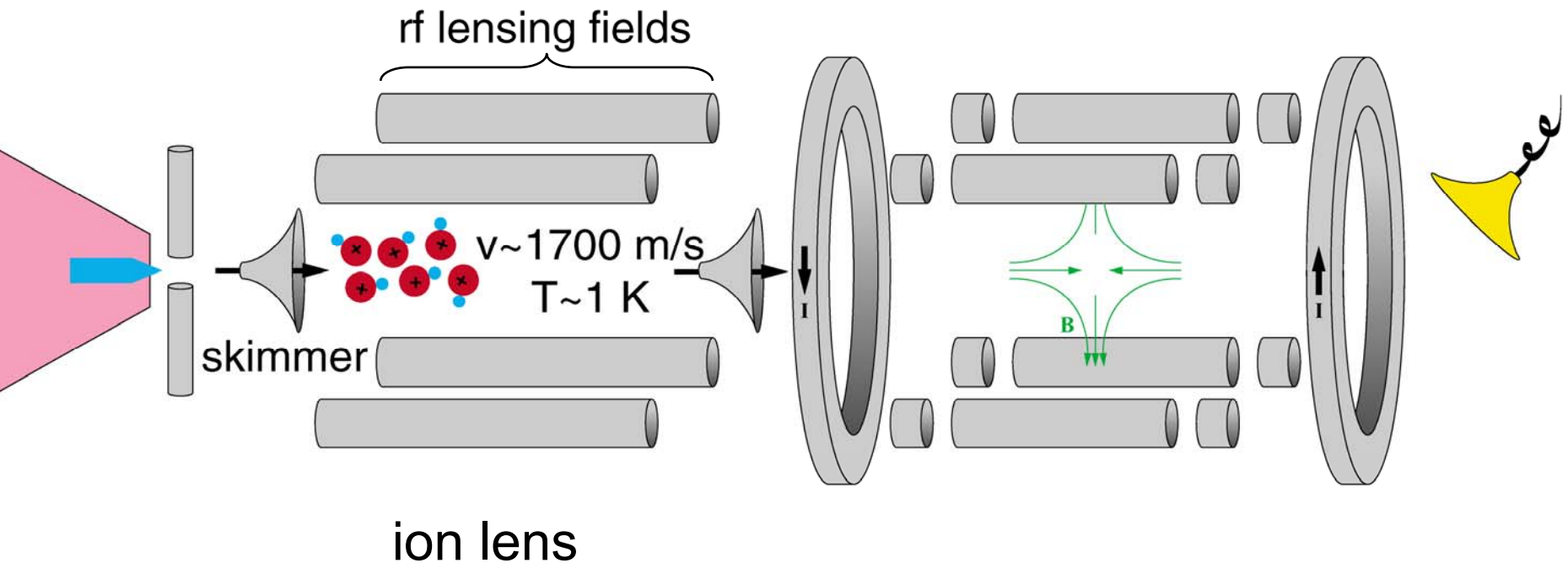
Experimental Setup

- Discharge or laser ablation creates molecular ions.
- Expansion cools ions to rovibrational ground state ($T \sim 1$ K).



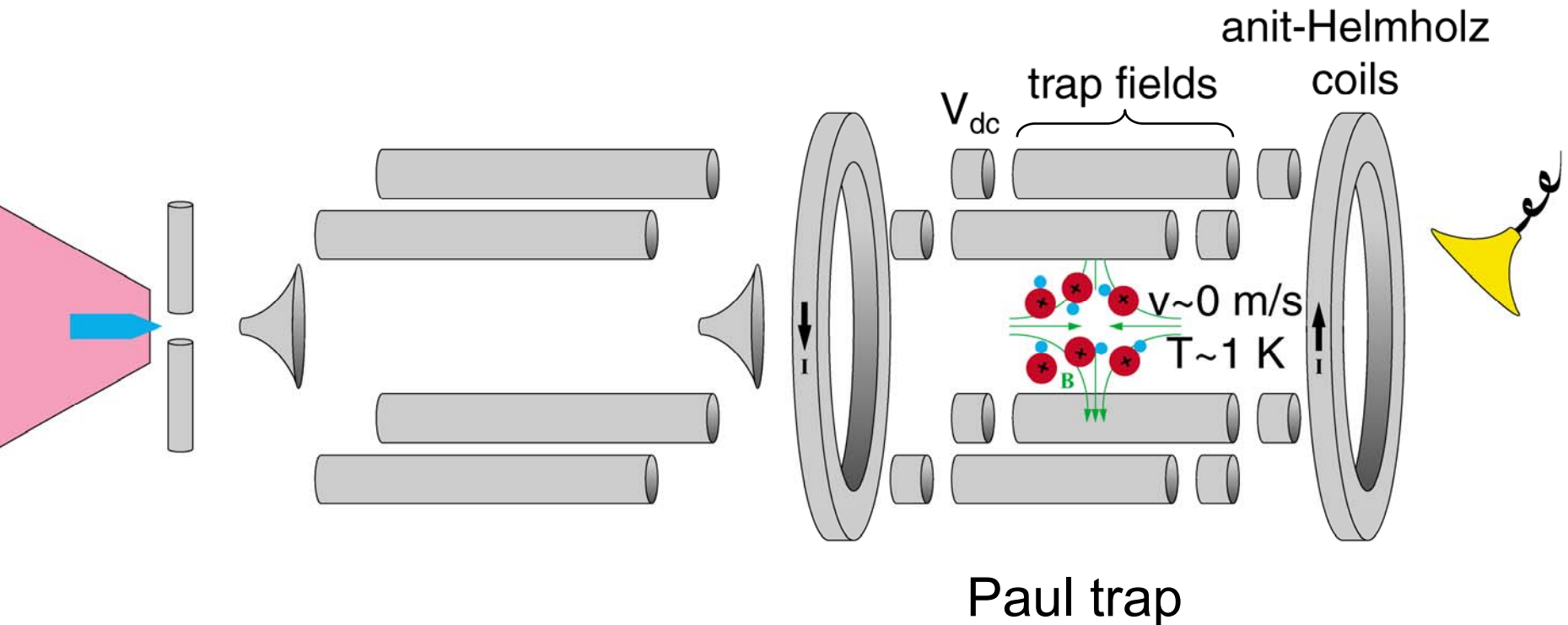
Experimental Setup

- Discharge or laser ablation creates molecular ions.
- Expansion cools ions to rovibrational ground state ($T \sim 1$ K).
- Mass selective ion lens focuses only one isotope into trap.



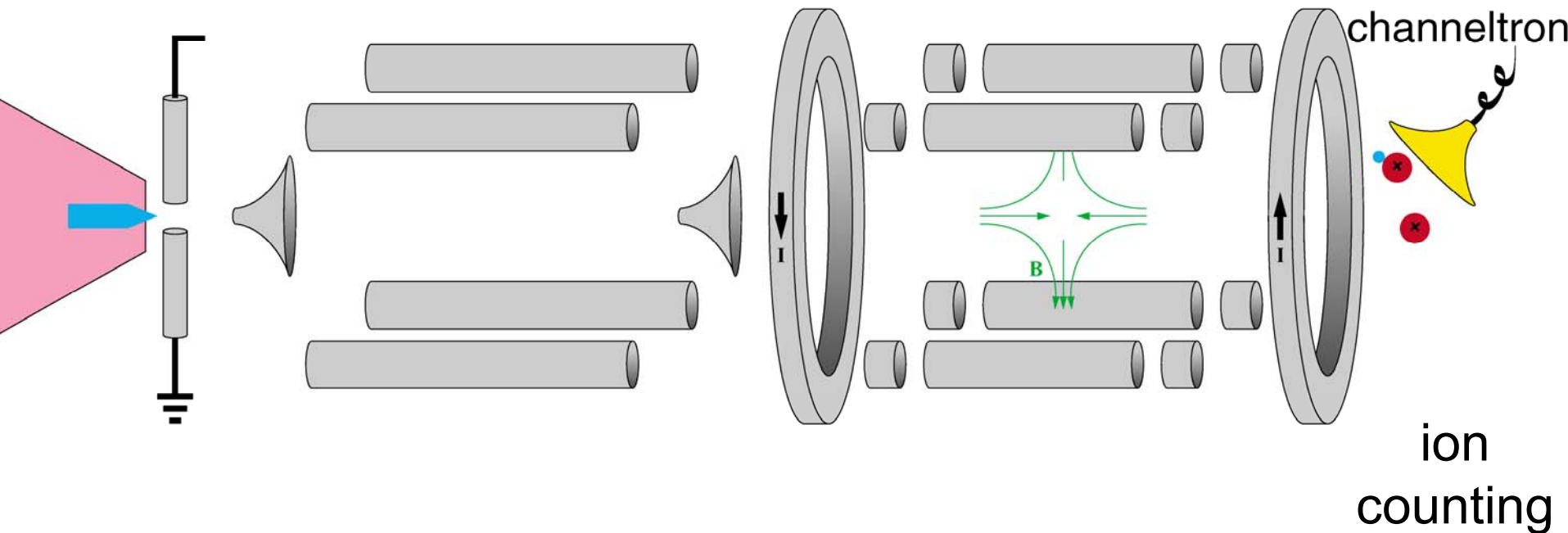
Experimental Setup

- Linear Paul trap holds ions for measurement.
- Electric and magnetic fields are applied.
- Rf applied for ESR via Ramsey Method.
- Photodissociation laser pulse to detect spin states.



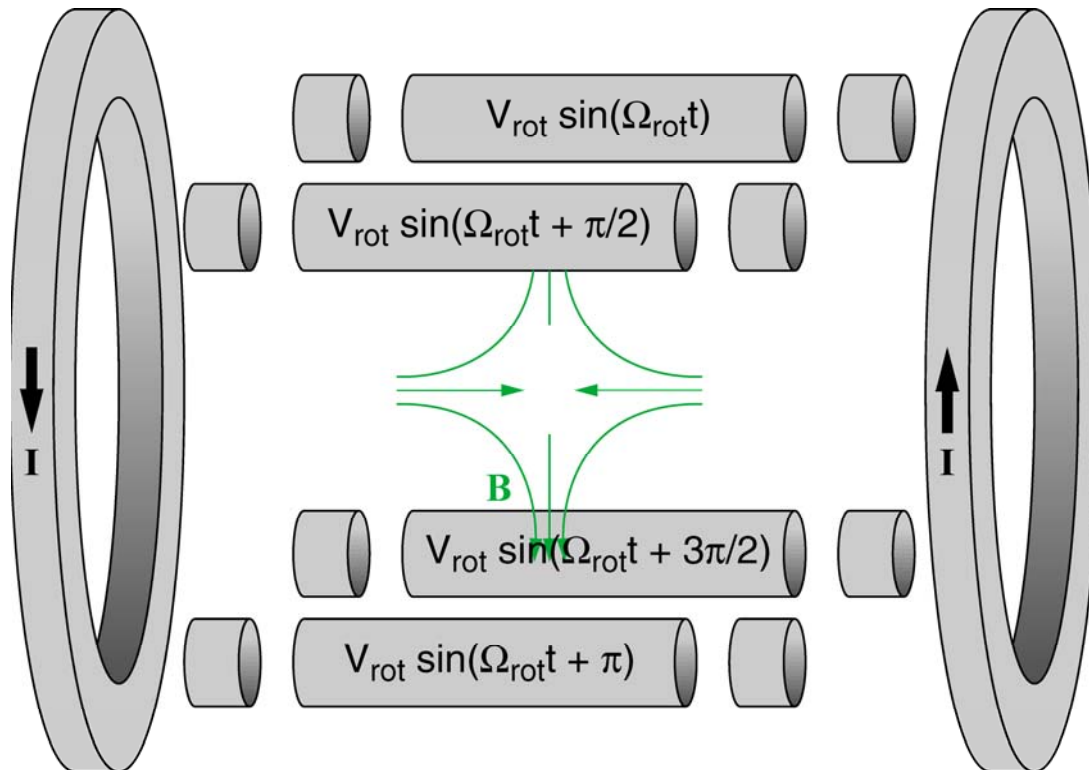
Experimental Setup

- Linear Paul trap holds ions for measurement.
- Rotating E-field and quadrupole B-field are applied.
- Rf applied for ESR via Ramsey Method.
- Photodissociation laser pulse to detect spin states.
- Channeltron counts atomic or molecular ions.



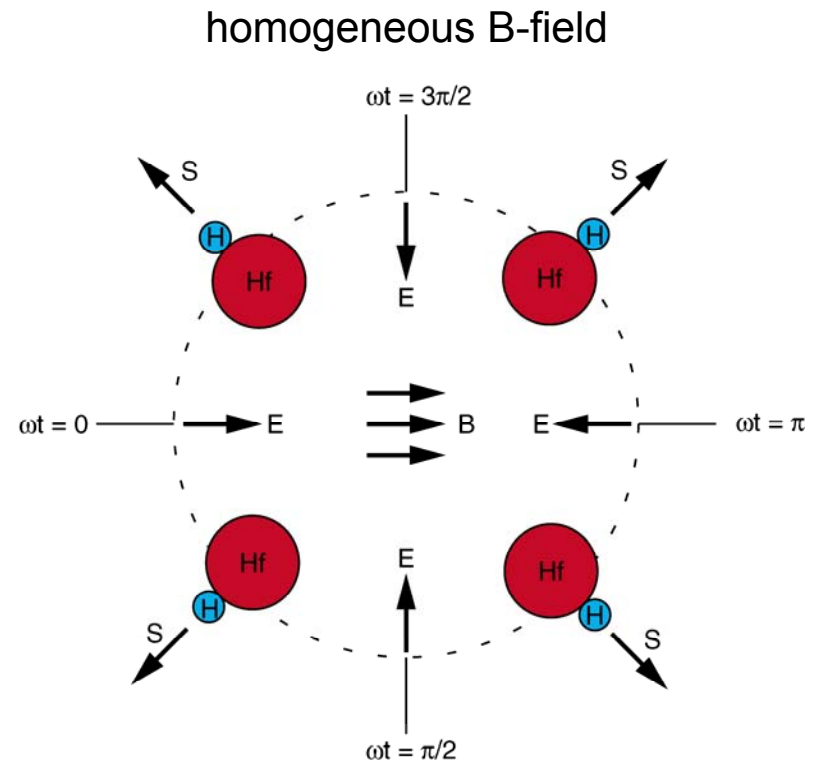
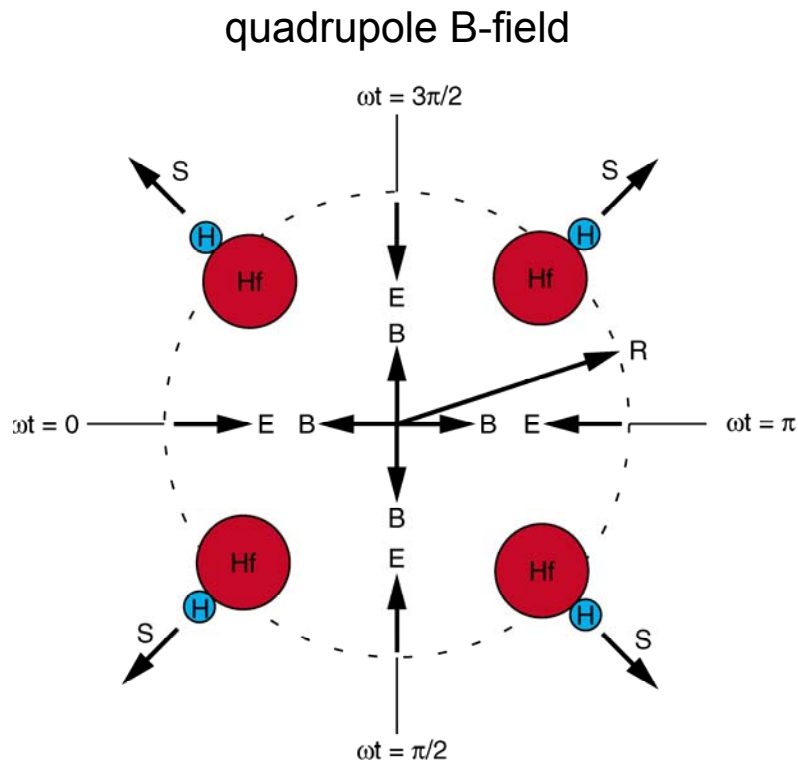
Applying Electric & Magnetic Fields

- Electric field defines molecular quantization axis.
- Use a radial electric field that **rotates**:
 - Fast enough that the ion motion is negligible.
 - Slow enough that the molecular axis adiabatically follows.
- The magnetic quadrupole field gives rise to a radial magnetic field on the ion's circular orbit, $B=B'R$.



Applying Electric & Magnetic Fields

- Electric field defines molecular quantization axis.
- Use a radial electric field that **rotates**:
 - Fast enough that the ion motion is negligible.
 - Slow enough that the molecular axis adiabatically follows.
- The magnetic quadrupole field gives rise to a radial magnetic field on the ion's circular orbit, $B=B'R$.



Sensitivity Estimate

$$|d_e| < \frac{h}{2E_{\text{eff}}\tau\sqrt{N}}$$

- $N = 150$ ions/shot (10^7 ions/day)
- $E_{\text{eff}} = 10^{10}$ V/cm
- $\tau = 1$ second

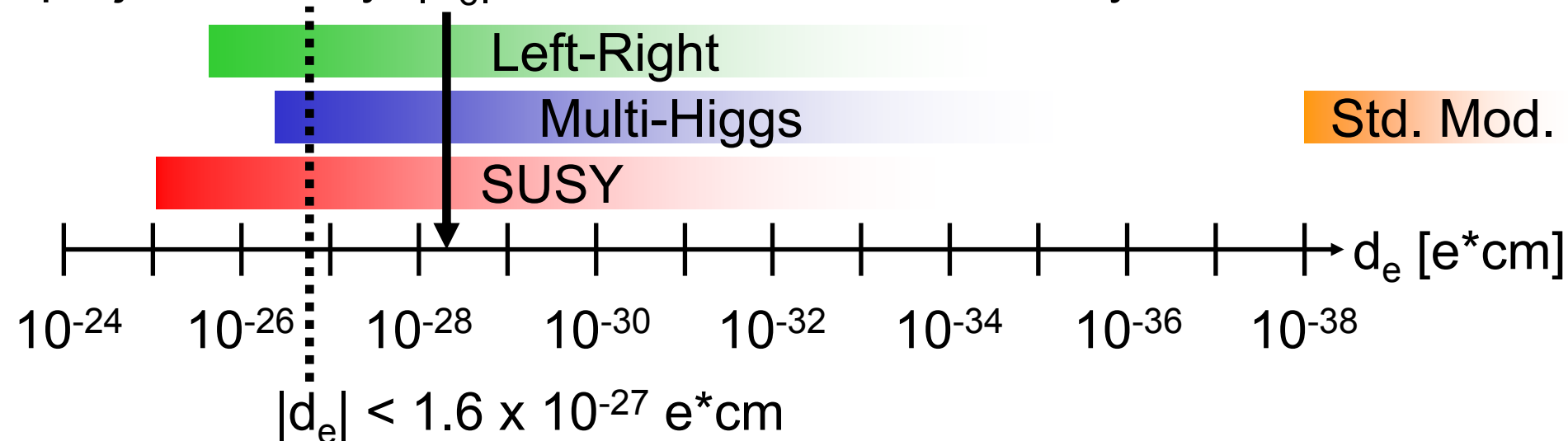
Inverts EDM signal \rightarrow {

- Flip magnetic field direction.
- Change Ω -doublet levels.

Constant EDM signal \rightarrow {

- Change direction of rotating E-field
- Increase magnitude of rotating E-field

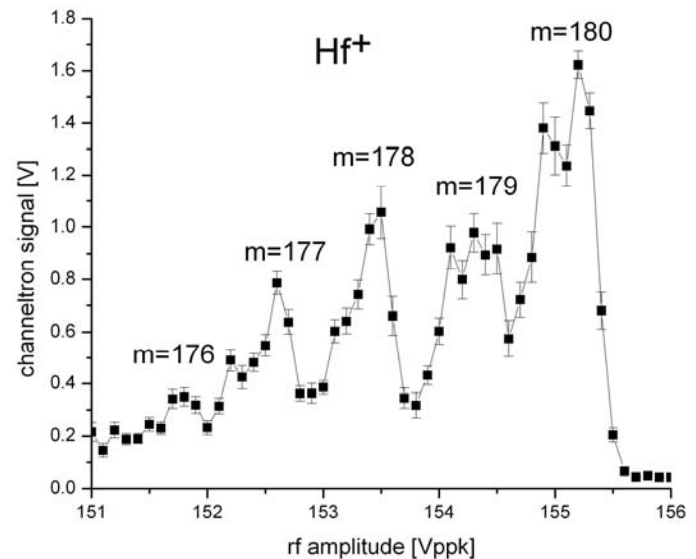
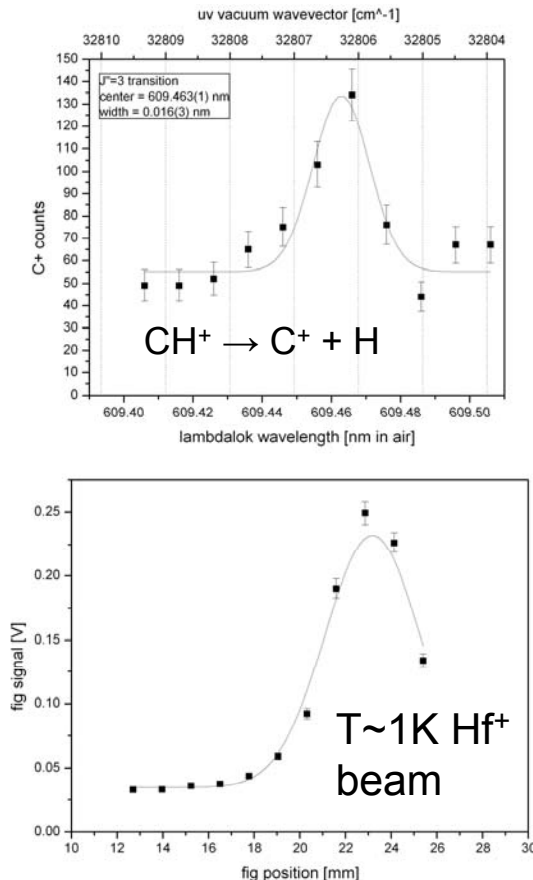
proj. sensitivity: $|d_e| < 6 \times 10^{-29}$ e*cm with 1 day of data



E.D. Commins TI Exp. Limit [PRL **88**, 071805 (2002)]

Experimental Progress

- Built a linear Paul trap.
- Laser ablation of HfO_2 target to form Hf^+ and HfO^+ .
- Photodissociation of CH^+ to C^+ and H .
- Laser ablated Hf target in expansion, loaded Hf^+ ions into trap
- Mass spectrometry of Hf^+ with ~ 1 amu resolution.



Summary

- Proposed an experiment to search for the electron EDM using trapped molecular ions.
- Expect $E_{\text{eff}} \sim 10^{10}$ V/cm.
- Expect spin coherence times ~ 1 second.
- Projected sensitivity $\sim 6 \times 10^{-29}$ e*cm with 1 day of data.

proj. sensitivity: $|d_e| < 6 \times 10^{-29}$ e*cm with 1 day of data

